

Army nominations beginning Frank M. Hudgins, and ending David G. White, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 26, 1995.

Army nominations beginning Robert D. Allen, and ending Kenneth F. Selover, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 26, 1995.

Army nominations beginning *David C. Anderson, and ending *Greta C. Zimmerman, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 12, 1995.

Navy nominations beginning Mark A. Armstrong, and ending Dorothy B. Wright, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 5, 1995.

Navy nominations beginning Lawrence D. Hill, Jr., and ending Joseph M. Marlowe, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 13, 1995.

Navy nominations beginning Kenneth V. Kollermeier, and ending Terry L. Butler, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of June 21, 1995.

Navy nominations beginning Jose A. Acosta, and ending Thomas N. Tichy, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of July 12, 1995.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now return to legislative session.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JULY 31, 1995

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 12:30 p.m. on Monday, July 31, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; and that there then be a period for the transaction of morning business until 1:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes, with the following exceptions: Senator SIMON, 30 minutes and Senator DORGAN, 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 1905

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 1:30 p.m., the Senate begin consideration of the energy and water appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will begin consideration of the energy and water appropriations bill at 1:30 p.m. until 2 p.m. for opening statements.

At 2 p.m., the Senate will resume S. 908, the State Department reorganization bill. A cloture motion was filed today. Therefore, Senators must file first-degree amendments to the State Department bill by 1 p.m. on Monday in order to qualify postcloture.

Also, the majority leader has announced that no votes will occur on Monday prior to 6 p.m. However, amendments are expected to be offered to the State Department reorganization bill. Therefore, votes can be expected to occur into the evening.

Also, the leader has announced the strong possibility that the Senate could be asked to be in session on Saturday, August 5, in order to complete the necessary business prior to the August recess.

Also, the cloture vote on the State Department reorganization bill will occur on Tuesday, August 1, at a time to be determined by the two leaders.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess under the previous order, following my remarks and the remarks of Senator DASCHLE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE ROMNEY

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, it is with great sadness that I rise to note the passing of my good friend and mentor, former Michigan Gov. George Romney. George Romney will be remembered as one of Michigan's greatest citizens, a leader in government, a leader in business, and a leading advocate of his favorite cause, which was voluntarism.

He was born in 1907 in a Mormon colony in Chihuahua, Mexico, but grew up moving with his family throughout the American Southwest. He worked hard to help his family, working in the sugar fields, and then went off to England as a missionary of his faith.

Returning to America, he attended George Washington University, worked in this city for a time dealing primarily with tariff and manufacturing issues, and then went back to Michigan as a local manager of the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

In Michigan, George Romney joined Nash-Kelvinator Corp., the forerunner of American Motors, in 1946. In 1954, he became AMC's president. From this position, he changed the way America drives, selling us on the ease and efficiency of compact cars.

But George Romney was not content with his success in business. He was a public spirited man and wanted to do more to improve life in our State of Michigan. That is why he founded a nonpartisan group, Citizens for Michigan, which successfully pushed for a State constitutional convention. That convention rewrote Michigan's code of laws and watched George Romney's

first successful bid for Governor. Twice more, he ran for Governor and twice more the people of Michigan showed their support for a man who put their interests first.

But George's public service did not stop there. He went to Washington to serve in the President's Cabinet for over 4 years. Then leaving politics, he turned his attention to the great cause of his life, voluntarism.

All of Michigan has benefited from George Romney's work, bringing communities and civic organizations together to encourage people to volunteer their time. George knew that it is public spirit that holds a community together, and he promoted that public spirit and the hard work that must support it wherever he went.

Michigan's first lady, Michael Engler, joined him in this important work, as did other prominent people in Michigan.

Interestingly, just last week, I met with George Romney in my office in the U.S. Senate. He was still working on that cause of voluntarism, and together we began working on legislation to promote voluntarism at our local communities and throughout the Nation.

To the last, he was vital, energetic, and committed to improving people's lives.

I convey my condolences today to the Romney family and everyone who cherished him as a friend. I am consoled, as I hope they are, by the many fond memories with which this good friend of Michigan and our Nation left us.

As I said, Mr. President, just last week, I met with George Romney to discuss a legislative issue of great importance to him and one which I intend to continue in his memory, because I believe that the commitment he made to voluntarism is one that all of us in the U.S. Senate should do their part to advance.

For all that we may do as paid public servants, it pales, in my judgment, in comparison to the things that volunteers do to make life in our country better. The memory of George Romney for me will be of a man who did things for his community and for his State as a volunteer and made our lives better.

Mr. President, I yield the floor, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, 30 years ago today the Senate passed the law creating Medicare. Two days later—on July 30, 1965—President Lyndon Johnson signed that bill into law.

In doing so he made a quantum leap toward fulfilling the goal—first championed by President Truman—to end the scandal of poverty and poor health among older Americans.